BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2083.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor will be happy to receive Gentlemen desirous of waiting upon his Lordship on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's at Breakfast 9 o'Clock.

To commence upon Saturday the 22nd. Instant at Malabar Point.

G. F. UPTON,
P. Secretary.

DHAPOOREE,
15th Oct. 1831. [121]

SPORTING MAGAZINE.

NO XIV. Of the Oriental Sporting Magazine will be published during the 1st week in November, and it is requested that all communications intended for that number be forwarded on or before the 25th instant. [122]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected up to the 31st July last.
Price, Rupees Three. [123]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5 0 0
Indian ditto,.....	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [124]

FOR SALE, A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to June 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [125]

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 18th October, 1831. [126]

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. E. Peppercome, 16th Regt. from Western Coast.

Supt. Surg. V. Kemball, from Surat.

Lieut. H. Macan, 17th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

Lieut Kennedy, Engrs. from Poonah.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. Kennedy, Engr. to Guzerat.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

October 15th, Ship Golconda, D. Stewart Master from China, 5th July 1831; touched at Angers, and there learnt, that the H. C. Ship of War Coote had taken the Select Committee,s Dispatches, and Capt. Hawkins, to England: Trade in China as usual.

16th, The Government Yacht Telica, Mr. H. St. Amour, in charge from Bancoote, 14th.

Passenger.---W. Money Esq.

DEPARTURE.

16th, French Brig LaNavirin B. Guerin Master, to Mauritius and Bourbon.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Minerva, Vesper, Lord Amherst Lonach, and Royal George.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maacborn Dadaloy, Discovery, Eliza Tam O'Shanter and Resource, and Golconda.

ARAB.—Fazarabany, Seena Futta, Munsoory, Futtay Eslam.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. *Schooner.*---Royal Tiger.

Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris.

Government Yacht—Telica.

PORTUGUESE BRIG.—Aurelia.

BRAZILIAN—Amizade.

AMERICAN.—Nereus.

FRENCH.—La Cherie.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1831.

The *Golconda* arrived on Saturday last from China the 25th of July, and has brought us Canton Registers up to the 15th of that month.

On the 10th of June the President and Select Committee rescinded the order of the 20th of May, by which a stoppage of trade was threatened on the 1st of August.

In their last notice, which will be found below, they state that since the publication of their preceding one, the evils of which they complained, have assumed an altered and more decided character, being confirmed by an Imperial Proclamation from Peking, directing the most harassing and restrictive regulations to be imposed upon foreigners, and indirectly countenancing the acts of aggression which have been committed. And yet this preamble, surprising as it may seem, is followed by a statement of their intention not to suspend commercial intercourse on the 1st. of August; the reason given being, that they conceive themselves bound to consult the deep and valuable interests entrusted to them, by sacrificing their personal feelings to what they consider their public duty; implying thereby that their conduct previous to this discovery of theirs, had been regulated by opposite motives.

The last resolution perhaps is for the benefit of all parties concerned, inasmuch as it removes the probabilities there were, of very great pecuniary losses being sustained by the adoption of the measures proposed in their first notice, yet it must be confessed it betrays a degree of vacillation for which it is difficult to account without attributing their conduct in the first instance, to the most extraordinary precipitance and rashness.

We have copied below the obnoxious regulations for trade submitted for the approval of the Emperor, together with his Majesty's answer; which, we observe, although it sanctions them, was considered by the Chinese at Canton as conveying a rather conciliatory impression than otherwise.

The Ship *Hannah* of this port had been taken up by the select committee, for the purpose of conveying despatches home.

CALCUTTA.

We are enabled to communicate the following details respecting the intended movements of the Governor General, on the authority of a letter before us, dated Simlah, September 10, and coming from a well-informed source. On the 9th instant a Circular from the Governor General was issued to the Gentlemen composing his suite, intimating that he had given up all idea of returning to the Presidency *at the soonest* before August next, and that circumstances might happen to delay his return till the end of next year or the biginning of 1833. Stores have been ordered from Calcutta to last till August, and Futtehghur has been fixed upon for the depot where they will be collected, as the spot most convenient for their removal to the station at which His Lordship may pass the hot weather. What station this is to be, does not appear and it is probably not yet fixed. Indore, Agra, and Allahabad are severally talked of, and many think that His Lordship will revisit Simla. This appears so likely, that several, it is said, intend to leave that part of their baggage and furniture which will not be required on the march, at Simla, to wait their anticipated return.

These arrangements seem inconsistent with an intention on the part of His Lordship to take up the Chinese affair seriously on his own responsibility; since, if measures either hostile or likely to lead to hostilities were contemplated, it seems improbable that His Lordship would remain at a distance from the seat of Government. -*India Gazette.*

CANTON.

NOTICE.

The President &c. Select Committee on the 20th. Ultimo gave public notice that "Several recent acts of the Chinese Government have compelled them to intimate to the Authorities in Canton that, while exposed to them, it is impossible that Commercial Intercourse could continue, and to acquaint the British Community that, unless the evils complained of were removed, or security against their recurrence obtained, such Intercourse would of necessity be suspended on the 1st. of August next"

Since the publication of this intimation, the evils of which they complained have assumed an altered and more decided Character, being confirmed by an Imperial Proclamation from Pekin, directing the most harassing and restrictive regulations to be imposed upon Foreigners, and indirectly countenancing the acts of aggression which have been committed.

The Local Officers of the Canton Government would therefore, if appealed to for redress, find immediate Justification under the Sanction of Imperial Authority.

The President and Select Committee do not intend to suspend Commercial Intercourse on the 1st. of August next. Their most anxious wish is the establishment of that intercourse upon a firm and respectable basis, which object they feel under existing circumstances they will best accomplish, by awaiting the result of the measures which they have adopted, and the references they have made. They are bound to consult the deep and valuable interests entrusted to them, and in doing so they have made every sacrifice of Personal feeling to what they consider to be their Public Duty.

Their Property in Canton remains in the same state of Devastation; they have received no explanation for the acts of aggression committed, and indignities offered, nor any security against their recurrence.—The new regulations applied to Foreign Trade, have been confirmed by Imperial Authority, and, under such circumstances, the President and Select Committee regret to state that, until redress of grievances be granted, they see no prospect of the uninterrupted continuance of British Intercourse with China, or of Commerce being conducted with Credit or Security. They further offer their recommendation to all British Residents in Canton to exert every means in their Power to recover such Property belonging to them, as is at present in possession of natives of this Country.

By order of the Select Committee.
H. H. LINDSAY.
Secretary.

BRITISH FACTORY.
MACAO, JUNE 10th. 1831.

Our present No. is chiefly taken up with documents relating to the discussion between the Canton Government, and the British Factory. We have nothing material to communicate, to assist in forming a judgment as to it's probable termination, unless it be that a growing conviction of the unjustifiable nature of the proceedings which are complained of, appears to prevail in the minds of those Chinese whose opinions we have an opportunity of knowing.

The FOO-YUEN, following up his violent line of conduct, would not permit the Kwang-heep to present to him the address of the Select Committee, which, together with the Factory keys, Mr. Lindsay had placed in his hands, on the 29th ult. The Committee being thus debarred from all means of communication with the Government, resolved to put the Chinese public in possession of the facts of the case by a brief notification in the Chinese language; numerous copies of which, early on the morning of the 31st, were affixed to the walls, in various parts of the town; some even on the City-gate, and distributed, on the same day among the Chinese merchants and shopkeepers of every description. An English translation of it will be found underneath. The publicity thus given to the ground of complaint has produced a great sensation, favorable (as far as can be ascertained) to the views of the Committee. That a rupture had at all occurred, was, before then, but very partially known to the Chinese. The eyes of many are now opened to the disastrous consequences which may ensue. The Foo-yuen is blamed for his ignorance of the mode in which foreigners should be treated, and for not consulting with the Treasurer and Judge, the usual Council of the Governor, before his aggression on the Company's Factory; in direct violation of a stipulation agreed to by the Government in 1814, that the Factories should be held inviolable.

It may be reasonably asked, why, if the Foo-yuen had received orders from the Emperor, they were not published, and notice given of his determination to carry them into effect? Or, why render the act more insulting and offensive to foreigners, by the rude clandestine mode of perpetrating it; and, to avoid discussion on the subject, refuse petitions on all others?

These are questions to which the Chinese make no reply even the Hong-merchants being obliged to admit, that *reason* is on the side of the foreigners.

On the morning after the notification was issued, the senior Hong-merchant removed the Committee's address, with the Factory keys, from the Consoo-house, where they had lain, and report states the former is now in the Fooyuen's possession. This, however, is denied by the Hong merchants, who allege that His Excellency is desirous to avoid all communication on the subject till the Governor's return; to afford him an opportunity for explanation respecting the Committee's assertion of his having sanctioned the embankment of the mud flat; which, if unexplained, might excite against him the Emperor's displeasure, when reported at Peking. But when it is considered, that the two worthies are not on the most cordial terms, there seems much reason to question the sincerity of the motive attributed to the Fooyuen. It is more probable that he wishes the affair to lie over, from feeling at a loss what course to pursue: an impression entertained by many Chinese who draw their inference from the fact of his having abstained all this time from carrying into effect several other orders which were reported to have been obtained in the Emperor's secret despatch. We may hope, therefore, the opposition he has met with, has had a wholesome effect in moderating his outrageous zeal in the service of His Imperial master.

A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL REGULATIONS TO GUARD against foreigners, together with the alterations which have now been made and arranged under *eight* topics, is hereby reverently presented for His Majesty's perusal.

FIRST. Foreign merchants must not remain over the winter at Canton: This is an old regulation, that should be modified to keeping up at all times, a guard against them.

When this regulation was originally framed, the foreign ships came to Canton and anchored, during the 5th and 6th moons: during the 9th or 10th they returned to their respective countries; they were not allowed to remain in Canton city to find out the price of goods; to make purchases and acquire profit: and to go backwards and forwards having intercourse with native Chinese, which originated traitorous connexions. If the goods in their Hongs were not all sold, and they wished, for the time being, to live at Macao, they were permitted to suit their convenience. On searching, it is found that in the time of Kien-lung, the foreign vessels which came to Canton did not exceed 30 or 40, but now they amount to 70 or 80 or even 100.

Of late years, the English Company's ships have arrived in succession during the 7th or 8th moons, and having exchanged their cargoes, have left the port in the 12th moon, or in the 1st or 2nd of the ensuing year.

The said nation's Company's Chief, and foreign merchants, after the Company's ships were gone, and affairs completed, requested permits to go to Macao and reside there, till the 7th or 8th moons, when the said nation's merchantmen came to Canton province, and then they requested permits to go up to Canton city to superintend the commerce.

Exclusive of these, there are the several nations of India and America whose foreign ships come to Canton. Their trade is coming and going at uncertain intervals, by no means like the English Company's. Of these, under one man's name, there may be one or two ships in a year that come to Canton; or three or four ships; or an individual may have no ship at all, but only goods consigned to him to sell in some other ship. These foreign merchants all remain at Canton to manage their affairs. As the foreign ships are now double what they were formerly, and the time of their anchoring is uncertain—besides, as they have remained at Canton transacting commercial affairs for many years with mutual tranquility, it is doubtless unnecessary to restrict them positively to the 9th or 10th moon to return to their country.

Hereafter, if foreign merchants do indeed arrive early at Canton city, and all their goods be sold then according to the old regulations, let them reverse their oar at the appointed time: but if they arrive late in the 8th or 9th moons, and require time to sell their goods, let the Hong-merchants be charged to keep a strict oversight and control over the foreign merchants residing in Canton. At the same time dealing justly to make haste to pay the price of things; not being allowed to contract debts and persist in delaying.

Let the foreign merchants of all nations, when their goods are sold and business finished—whatever the time may be, go home with their ships, or go down to Macao and reside there: they must not intentionally delay their departure. By this modification, foreigners will be all prevented from lingering long in Canton; and traitorous natives will rarely have a pretext for forming illegal connexions.

SECOND. Borrowing foreign merchant's money:—It is right to eradicate the evil of contracting debts.

When the regulations were originally established, native merchants violated prohibitions by borrowing money of foreign merchants, and strung on, being led by hooked connexions. At that time their offences were punished according to the law for "Forming connexions with foreign nations and borrowing money to defraud." The money borrowed was prosecuted for, and confiscated.

This old law, against Hong-merchants borrowing money of foreign merchants, was long strictly acted on. But the Hong merchants, when foreign merchants left the port, eventually made a vague statement (whether they were indebted for balances or not), that affairs were concluded. These are unworthy of credit, and the gloss should be done way with. Hereafter, besides prosecuting and punishing, according to law, the Hong merchants who borrow money of foreigners and string on, and are led by hooked connexions with them; the foreign merchants who trade with Hong-merchants, must be made every year, when their affairs are concluded, to give in to the Hoppo, a voluntary written declaration, for his examination, whether there be any outstanding claims or not. Then, should the Hong-merchant fail, the foreign claims, which have been previously reported, will be paid by instalments; those that have not been reported, even if prosecuted for, will not receive any attention from Government.

And it must be ordered that all balances due

by Hong-merchant's receipt must be paid within three months. Procrastination will not be permitted. And when they are paid, the foreign merchant's receipt must be presented to Government, and preserved on record. If payment be not made within the limited period, it is allowed to the foreign merchants to prosecute. If he does not choose to prosecute, he may do as he pleases; but if he prosecute after the period has expired, Government will pay no attention to his claims.

This is to eradicate the trick of old and new claims being made to radiate upon each other.

THIRD. The original interdict was to prevent foreign merchants hiring natives to serve them: This requires a little modification. The original regulations run thus: That foreign merchants living in the factories were strictly interdicted from employing any other natives than linguists and compradores.

It is found by research that, of the natives who have been given to foreigners to serve, there has heretofore been a class denominated, *Shu-wan**. These have long been interdicted and it is right still to act according to the old prohibitions, and severely interdict them. But recently the foreign merchants of various nations who have come hither have much increased. They continually require people to look after their goods, and the black demon slaves, which the foreign merchants bring, are by nature very stupid and fierce; if they (the foreign merchants) be compelled to use entirely black demon slaves, it is really apprehended that there will be such a large collection of them, that, in going out and in, they will wrangle with the natives, and the arrangement turn out to be the creation of disturbance. It is right to request that, hereafter, the people, necessary in the foreign factories, for taking care of cargo, keeping the gate, carrying water and carrying goods, be hired by the Compradors from among natives; and he shall report their names and surnames to the Hong-merchants, who, with the said Factory's Comprador, shall be made responsible for searching into what they do ond controlling them.

Should any of these people instruct and seduce the foreign merchants to act traitorously, let the Hong-merchants and Compradores report them to Government, and request that they may be prosecuted.

FOURTH. After the foreign merchants enter the port and anchor, let there be, at that place as heretofore military officers and soldiers appointed to search and examine. In the factories, where foreigners live—let them be under the restraint and control of the Hong-merchants, to prevent disturbances.

The regulations originally enacted were, that when the foreign ship had entered the port and anchored at Whampoa, a military officer and twelve soldiers should be sent from the Kwang-heep; these were to construct a mat shed and keep guard. A military officer was also to be selected and sent from the Tuh-peaou to search and examine. And, from the adjacent military station, a row boat was to be sent from the left wing of the middle division to cooperate in searching and examining. After the ship left the port, they were to be recalled: in these arrangements, there is no occasion to make any change. But, from length of days, these orders are considered mere form. It is right to make continually a secret search, and, if the military become remiss, and steal repose, to punish them severely forthwith

As to foreign merchants lodging in Hong-merchants' factories, it has heretofore been made the duty of Hong-merchants to govern and control them. The purchases of goods made by them must pass through the hands of a Hong-merchant. This was originally designed to guard against traitorous natives misleading them, teaching them, and egging them on. Hereafter, the foreign merchants dwelling in the Hong-merchants' factories must not be allowed of their own accord to go out and in, lest they should trade and carry on clandestine transactions with traitorous natives.

The boats on Canton river, in which they go, must not be allowed to set sail and go fast, lest they rush against native boats on the river, and wrangle and quarrel. They must not be allowed to wander about the villages and market places near Canton; in order that bloody affrays may be prevented.

FIFTH. Foreigners clandestinely taking foreign females to dwell in the factories; and at Canton, their ascending to sit in shoulder chariots, (sedan chairs) must both be interdicted.

It is found on enquiry, that the foreigners of every nation bringing wives and women servants to Canton city to dwell has long been strictly interdicted: but, last year, the English Chief violated the law and brought them. They have already been expelled and driven back to Macao. If is found that the woman he brought to Canton was brought by the said foreign merchant from his own country. The women servants who followed them, were Portuguese of Macao hired to serve.

Hereafter, it is right to issue strict orders to the chief foreign merchants of every nation disallowing their bringing foreign women to Canton to reside. If they dare wilfully to disobey, their trade will be forthwith stopped; and they immediately sent under escort to Macao. At the same time, let it be made the duty of custom-house cruizers, officers, and soldiers, in the event of meeting foreigners carrying females to Canton, to intercept them and send them back.

Further, let orders be given to the Tung-che of Macao to transmit orders to the Portuguese foreign head man *Wei-le to*, and the *Fan-chae* (or foreign envoy) that, hereafter, other foreigners hiring women to serve are allowed to reside at Macao; only it is not allowed to the Macao authorites to permit them being taken to Canton. If there be disobedience to this order, *Wei-le-to* alone will be responsible.

As to foreigners using chairs in Canton, it all arose from traitorous vagabonds giving them, and chair-bearers coveting gain. Besides ordering foreigners of every nation to yield obedience, and that, hereafter, they must not, at Canton City, ascend the shore in sedan chairs; let it be strictly interdicted for traitorous merchants to give chairs to, or hire chair-bearers for, foreigners. And, if chairmen, scheming to obtain gain, dare to disobey this order, as soon as it is discovered let them be seized, and severely prosecuted.

SIXTH. It is right to make it the duty of custom-house cruizers, officers, and soldiers, with more strictness and care to interdict and prevent foreigners from conveying muskets and guns to Canton.

The interdict against foreigners bringing muskets or guns with them to Canton was originally very strict: but last year, there was a foreigner, who, suddenly and by stealth, conveyed muskets and guns to a foreign factory in Canton, violating, in an extreme degree, old regulations. Hereafter, let it be the duty of custom-house cruizers, officers, and soldiers, to be faithful in endeavouring to find out such attempts, and if foreigners should, by stealth, convey guns or other arms to Canton City, to the foreign factories, immediately to intercept them, and not allow their proceeding. If the officers and soldiers fail in discovering such attempts: or if, still worse, should they know of them and connive at them; let the said officers and men be immediately brought up, tried, and sentenced.

SEVENTH. In case of English Company's Captains † going backwards and forwards in boats; and foreign merchant's cargo vessels receiving clearances to quit the port it, is right to obey the standing regularity.

Of the foreign ships that trade, the Company's Captains, when it occurs that they have public business to attend to, go backard and forward in sampan boats: to interdict and stop which, is difficult. It is right to allow them, as heretofore, to go in boats. If they carry any contraband goods, let the custom-house officers and soldiers examine strictly, and report for the management of the affair. But heretofore, there must be a foreign headman or Captain in her, before a sampan boat is allowed to go with a flag set. If there be no headman or ship Captain in her, it must not be allowed. irregularly, to sail a boat with a flag. Still, let the old regulations be adhered to, to prevent confusion.

In going from Macao to Whampoa and Canton; and from Canton to Whampoa and Macao, let a permit ‡ be requested.

They must not go and come when and as they please. Doing so will be an offence that will be enquired into. As to foreign merchants cargo vessels receiving a red Chop or clearance to quit the port; heretofore application has been made to the Custom-house to inform the forts on every such occasion, that they may examine and let go, and so stoppages and disturbances be prevented.

EIGHTH. It is necessary to make arrangements concerning foreigners presenting petitions; whether a distinction should not be made in affairs of importance, and it be settled when they must be presented for them, and when they, themselves, may present them.

There must be explicit and fixed regulations determining whether the Hong-merchants are to present petitions for foreign merchants, or they are to present them, themselves; then, a confused way of acting, and exceeding what is proper, may be prevented. Let an order be issued to the English, and other foreign merchants, requiring their obedience thereto; that, hereafter, if any very important affair occur, which it is absolutely necessary to convey to the Governor's office, let the petition be delivered to the senior Hong merchants, or security-merchants, to present it for them. It is not allowed that foreigners should presume to go to the City-gate, and present it, themselves. If the Senior merchant or security-merchant persist in intercepting it, and will not present it for them, so that foreign affairs cannot be stated to Government; it is then permitted for foreigners to carry the petition to the City-gate, and deliver it to the military officer on guard. When they present a petition, one or two foreigners only are allowed to proceed with it. They are not allowed to take a number of men with them to blazon abroad the affair.

If the business be of a common place nature, and the Hong-merchants have not refused to present it for them: or the topic be one which it was improper to present, then the foreigner, who shall perversely offend and take a number of people to the city gate to present a petition —that foreign merchants' trade shall forthwith be stopped one month, and he be disallowed to buy or sell any goods; thereby, to chastise his disrespect.

Petitions concerning ordinary topics of trade, must be presented at the Hoppo's office. And ordinary petitions concerning local occurrences, must be presented to the Maccao Tung-che; or the Heang-shan Heen; or Macao Tso-tung —in all which cases it is allowed to appeal as usual.

* Sha-wán is the Chinese mode of pronouncing the English word *Servant*.

† Skippers.

‡ A red Chop.

EMPEROR'S ANSWER.

"LE and others have sent a Memorial explaining the old regulations, designed to guard against foreign barbarians, and certain modifications, agreed on in Council, desiring that obedience to the same may be required &c.

The English foreign merchants recently solicited a diminution of fees and on this account delayed entering the port. Again, last year, they clandestinely brought foreign women to the factories, and, by stealth, conveyed muskets and guns to the city of Canton. Immediately after, they themselves came to repentance, and did not presevere to the end in their refractory opposition, but, the barbarians' disposition being deceitful and crafty, it is absolutely necessary to carry into effect prohibitions and orders with severity; and to give importance to guards set up by old regulations. Present and former circumstances are not the same; and these are thus suitable or not according to the times. The said Governor and others have agreed on certain additions and diminutions to be generally obeyed and maintained, and have ordered civil and military officers, soldiers, and police, to be faithful and active in keeping a constant search and guard: also the Hong-merchants and Linguists are required to be faithful and trusty in watching and searching to supply checks and control.

It is hereby ordered, that the regulations contained in the eight paragraphs agreed on in Council, be carried into effect.

The said Foreign merchants have on former occasions repeatedly opposed interdicts and orders, but since they came of themselves to repentance, let, through clemency, their punishment be waived. But it is absolutely necessary to order them to obey and hold fast the old regulations. How can it be that they will again oppose and transgress. Still if they be allowed daily to increase in arrogance and insolence; in a trifling with, and contempt of, the laws; indulging their irregular disposition to perverse refractoriness, and gradually going to an increased exhibition of their pride and want of self restraint, what, eventually, will the appearance of things be! Let the said Governor, and others be strict in enforcing our internal customs, and so eradicate the disturbance of foreign barbarians. It is altogether incumbent not to lose the Celestial Empire's respectability in governing. Then the management will be supremely good. Take this Edict and order it to be known. Respect this."

In obedience to the Imperial will we send forward this letter.

The above coming to me, Minister and Governor, I forthwith issue orders requiring obedience thereto. On my orders reaching the Hong-merchants, let them immediately communicate the orders to the English nation's foreign merchants and to the foreign merchants of all the nations for their reverential obedience thereto.

There has been repeatedly disobedience to interdicts and orders, but since the parties themselves came to repentance, let through clemency, their punishment be waived. Hereafter it will be absolutely necessary to yield implicit obedience to the laws and regulations of the Celestial Empire, and adhere strictly to old arrangements. If again any dare to oppose or transgress and again create disturbances; then assuredly in immediate adherance to the Imperial will, a severe scrutiny shall be made and punishment inflicted. Decidedly there will not be the least clemency or forbearance shewn. Tremble at this. Intensely – intensely are these commands given.

TAOU-KWANG, 11th year, 4th moon, 11th day. (May 22nd 1831)

We have the satisfaction to insert in our present No. the translation of a remonstrance in Chinese addressed to the Governor, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo, on the subject of recent occurrences, in pursuance of the intention expressed in the Resolutions of 30th May, published in our paper of the 6th ultimo. The Governor had departed for Peking before it could be presented; but answers have been received, from the other two, which are now in course of translation. We understand they are of a violent tendency, and, of course, afford no satisfaction on the points complained of.

We learn that the Governor, before his departure, directed the Hong-merchants to return unopened, the remonstrances of the Select Committee to the members of the Canton Government, together with the keys of the Factory, which, till His Excellency's return from Hainan, had remained in the Hong-merchants' possession.

It is unnecessary to comment on the offensive nature of such a proceeding. We live in hopes that the period is not distant when this spirit of insolence and oppression will receive an effectual check. That it should be displayed in the mean while, with more than usual arrogance, is what must have been anticipated from the erroneous impression which the Select Committee's change of measures is calculated to produce on the minds of the Chinese. But we look with confidence to the character and consistency of this body for triumphantly disappointing the vain pretensions which, have thus, for a time, been excited.

We have reason to know that no one is more thoroughly convinced of the good effects of resistance to Chinese dictation than the Gentleman now at the head of British Interests in China: no one ever came into office under circumstances of greater difficulty; and after the lesson of submission read to the Chinese in the removal from the office of the late Committee for the successful efforts they had made, we may truly congratulate ourselves that affairs are not worse. Eight and forty hours had not elapsed before the consequences of this removal began to show themselves. On the 23rd November, in the evening, the news by the Ann and Amelia reached Canton; and, on the 25th of the same month, the unfortunate Hong-merchant Woo-Yay, was thrust into prison, to atone, by his death, for his fidelity to the English. We may here observe that, in the reference made by the Committee to the fate of this innocent man, it cannot be justly said that they are interfering in any way between the Chinese Government and it's own subjects, as we have lately seen asserted. Had any such interference been contemplated, it would, of course, have been made while he was still alive. But the Committee wisely abstained from this. Their present complaint is, we conceive, two fold, first: the false accusation of British subjects as accomplices in the supposed traitorous conduct of Woo-Yay, and, secondly: the effect on the minds of the Chinese, from his fate operating as a warning to other merchants, against dealing faithfully with the English. And in this we contend the Committee are strictly right.

REMONSTRANCE.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE FOO YUEN OF CANTON
(and the Hoppo).

A respectful address from the separate English Merchants, Jardine, Innes, &c. now residing here.

1. On the 10th day of the 4th moon of the present year, a Code of regulations, concerning the trade with foreigners, prepared under the auspices of your Excellency, and submitted for the approval of the Emperor of China, was delivered to us by the Hong-merchants; and we have since received His Imperial Majesty's approval of the same.

2. Many of these regulations are directly contrary to justice and moral fitness, which your Excellency and the Chinese Empire have hitherto held to be the right rules of conduct, and are so subversive of commerce, as actually to strike at the very basis on which it is founded, viz.: reciprocal wants, reciprocal advantages, and equal freedom. In your report to the Emperor, you state many of them to have gone into desuetude; and from a minute knowledge of trade, which is our profession, we beg to assure your Excellency, that the cause of their having done so is from no relaxation of duty on the part of the local officers, but from the impossibility of the co-existence of trade and the enforcement of such regulations.

3. On these grounds, we consider it a duty, as well to ourselves, as to our distant constituents, who have commercial dealings with this Empire, to represent to your Excellency, that it is impossible to submit to the proposed Code, against which we beg here respectfully, but firmly, to protest.

4. We cannot but complain that the whole tenor of the regulations is unjust, and highly offensive to the feelings of foreigners, in repeatedly accusing them of traitorous intercourse with natives;—an accusation, which is notoriously false; and for a refutation of which, we need only refer to the regulations themselves, in which it is admitted that we "have remained at Canton for many years, transacting business with mutual tranquillity."

5. In these regulations, it is stated that "the Hong-merchants are to govern and control foreigners," who are "not to be allowed to remain at Canton, to find out the price of goods, to make purchases, and acquire profit;"- nor "of their own accord, to go in and out of the foreign Factories." We have always understood that Hong-merchants were appointed for the purpose of carrying on commercial dealings with Foreigners on fair, liberal, and honorable terms,—and it is quite incompatible with this object that either of the contracting parties should be under the orders of the other, since commerce cannot be carried on, unless when the buyer and seller are able to treat on a footing of perfect equality. Moreover, it is completely at variance with the ancient practice of the Chinese Empire, which permitted Foreigners to enter the city of the purpose of communicating personally with the Mandarins, on affairs connected with trade and the government of Foreigners.

6. The ground on which the Factories in Canton are built, within which we live, is the property of the Hong-merchants by whom they are let to us at an annual rent, and, for the time we so hold them, we are justly entitled to protection for ourselves and our property. In former times, it was the custom for armed sailors to come up from Whampoa, for the purpose of protecting these Factories;—but many years of entire protection of property, by the vigilance of the Government, have put this practice into disuse.—Moreover, in the year 1814, the Governor guaranted the inviolability of the foreign Factories. Now, a recent attack on the property and Factories of the English East India Company, which was not only a breach of the engagement so made, but an act of absolute hostility, has destroyed the confidence we felt, and proved to us that the Hong-merchants have not the power to protect us. Unless this outrage be redressed, we may most reluctantly, be compelled to resort to the old and troublesome custom of bringing up armed sailors for our safety.

7. In article 8. of the Code of regulations, your Excellency is pleased to prohibit us from approaching in numbers to the City-gate for purposes of Petition; we beg to observe that the right of foreigners to present petitions at the City-gate is established by old custom. Our reason for going thither, in bodies of more than one or two, is for protection against the violence of the Police officers and soldiers at the G[illegible] who have the audacity to attack those [illegible] for justice to your Excellency with[illegible] even blows.

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8. We, in the most respectful yet earnest manner, approach your Excellency with the strongest hopes of redress of grievances, and future protection of property. We ask of your Excellency, things strictly consistent with the reciprocal rights of friendly nations, engaged in Commercial relations; and we protest and appeal to the Emperor, against the adoption of rules which would, certainly, make life miserable, and property insecure.

William Jardine.	*James Innes.*
James Matheson.	*W. H. Harton.*
James H. Rodgers.	*C. Fearon.*
George Horback.	*John C. Whiteman.*
James Ilbery.	*F. Hollingworth.*
Arthur S. Keating.	*John Templeton.*
Alexander Matheson.	*H, Wright.*
T. C. Beale.	*Henry S. Robinson.*
R. Turner.	

CANTON REGISTER,—JULY 4.

PIRACY ON THE RIVER.

We beg to express out thanks to the writer of the following letter for the clear and detailed account it contains of the robbery and assault, of which, he unfortunately, was one of the victims.

The Government of Macao, has taken up the affair on account of the boat belonging to Portuguese of that place: the man drowned was, we also find, a Portuguese subject.

On the 26th ult. the Heang-shan-heen and other officers accompanied by a Portuguese as interpreter visited Cap. L. and examined his wounds, when hopes were held out by them that the offenders would be discovered.

Dear Mr. Editor,

With a sincere hope that the following facts may lead to the introduction of measures which may tend to save others from similar atrocities, which would here seem generally to be committed with impunity, I seize the earliest opportunity from my sick room to request that they may appear in your valuable Register.

I quitted Bombay in the Ship Hormajee Bomanjee, with my family, in search of health on the 1st May, and reached Lintin on the 17th June, with two young children, the elder under six, and the younger under two years of age, whose mother had, during the passage, fallen a victim to the climate. I engaged my passage from Lintin in a boat, fitted up for the accommodation of travellers, to convey our party to Macao on the evening of the 18th inst., and at 9 P. M. we quitted the ship with this object. At about 11 o'clock we were attacked by a boat containing from 30 to 40 Chinese: who came on hurling from their hands combustible matter and stones, and calling out in a threatening tone: I stood up to witness the progress of these people, and to make some arrangement for our defence, when in an instant, I was knocked down, by a violent blow on the forehead from a stone, and rendered incapable, from loss of blood and consequent debility, of further exertions. The crew and passengers had laid themselves down, being but few in number and unarmed, in token of submission to the numbers that were then crowding upon our vessel, and no defence was attempted: The plunderers secured their safe entrance into the cabin, where my defenceless children and servants were, by violently endeavouring with long poles to disable any persons who might therein have secreted themselves; but happily the children escaped almost without injury. I was above in the after part of the boat, and, being outnumbered, was seized by four men, who tied my hands behind, threw me upon my stomach across a plank of about a foot in breadth, kneeled violently on my back, and continued to press my face into the blood which had fallen, and was still flowing from my wounds; in addition to this torture, violent blows with sticks were applied to my head and every part of my body, and I was thus in agony until the work of plunder was completed.

Owing principally to this detention, we did not reach our destination until sunset of the 19th inst. where myself and children were most kindly and hospitably received by Mr. G. B. Robinson, of the British Factory, since which, to the unceasing anxious attention of this kind family, and that of Doctor Colledge, I am indebted for a partial restoration.

Our crew consisted of three Chinese who were unhurt, there were five Portuguese and one Dane as passengers, of the former, one man had his arm broken, another was knocked overboard and drowned, and the others were but slightly hurt. I am severely cut and bruized on the head, face, and every part of the body, and shall not, for some days, be able to move out.

The boat was plundered of all valuable property, and I estimate my own losses at about 200 pounds.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the warm interest which has been taken by His Excellency Sir. Dr. Jose Felippe Peies da Costa, the Chief Judge of Macao, in representing this outrage to the Chinese authorities, but fear, while the state of foreign intercourse generally with these demi-barbarians, remains in its present limited and deplorable condition, that His Excellency's efforts must be in vain. He is, however, justly entitled to my most grateful thanks for the anxiety he has so generously evinced.

I am dear Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant.
W. K. LESTER.
Capt. Regt. of Bombay Artillery.
[illegible]o. June 29th, 1831.

[illegible]ERCIAL REMARKS.
Canton, July 20th 1831.
[illegible]ast two months there has been an unusual stagnation in the market generally & prices have fluctuated but little-the deliveries as compared with the past season are very small. Up to this date we can scarcely say that the market has opened for the new Malwa although on the 16th instant a sale of 5 chests was known to have been made at Drs 800, —yet on the following day another sale was made of 26 Chests at per 780 and as there exists no material demand, the Brokers are endeavouring to force the price down still lower-some of the Demaun Opium has been found deficient in weight but as yet not more than 100 Chests have been delivered. Old Malwa is steady at per 750 to 60. In Bengal Opium there has been no material decrease of price; 940 is the present quotation.

COTTON.—The new Bombay sorts are much depressed in consequence of the principal Hong Merchant forcing large lots of Old Cottons on the Market and we fear from present appearances no advance can be looked for until after the Honorable Company's Imports are sold. The evident plan of the Hongs being to keep prices down until they have secured their principal purchases. Bengal and Madras owing to stocks being small, and moderate supplies expected, are more firm in price, but present quotations an decidedly below what the Chinese admit they ought to be and attributable to the combination of Hongs and Cotton dealers. The last sale of the Hormajee Bomanjee's Cotton was at 8T. 4M. at 60 Days and for similar 1st rate Cotton only 8T. 2M. is now offered. The cargo of the *Success* from Bengal is still unsold. The *Earl Kellie* with new Bengal Cotton about 4000 Bales daily expected.

We refer you to the enclosed per Ct. and shall furnish a Report by the Hormajee Bomanjee to sail by 1st proximo when we trust the market will be more decided as to Opiums &c.

PRICES THIS DAY.

New Malwa pass Op. drs. 775. Sales reported P.M.	
" Demaun	Same demanded.
Old Malwa	750 & 5
New Patna	945.
" Benares	940.
Old Patna	1100.
" Benares	1060.

The departure of the Golconda affords us an opportunity of reporting on the state of this market for the staple commodities of Opium and Cotton, in the disposal of which, little progress has yet been made.

Patna and Benares had begun to improve a little at the date of our advices per Austen, on the 28th May. Early in June a few sales were effected at Drs. 945 and 950 for the former, and Drs. 940 for the latter; but the demand becoming very slack, they declined to Drs. 940 and 945. We have, however, had a tolerably brisk demand for several days past; and the price for either species is now Drs. 940 per chest.

The demand for Malwa has been much more limited than usual, during the months of June and July; very few sales of the old having been made, and only two of new, that we have heard of, one of 5 chests at Drs. 800, and one of 26 chests at Drs. 780. Nearly 100 chests have been delivered, without the price being fixed; and the Chinese are using every effort to reduce the market, while the consignees appear determined if possible, to fix Drs. 800 as the general selling price; but unless the report from Bombay, of a deficient Crop next season, can be relied on, we can scarcely expect that price to prevail during the season.

The price of old Malwa is Drs. 755 per chest for Company's, and Drs. 750 for Damaun.

The deliveries at Lintin are as follows,

May, Patna new 162, old 103; Benares new 110, old 6; Malwa old, 454, Total 835 chests.

June, Patna new 178, old 65, Benares new 101, old 22, Malwa new 51, old 406, Total 823 chests.

The stock of Cotton on hand on the 1st instant, exclusive of the new Bombay landed and then landing, was 46,120 Bales consisting of

20,800 Bales of Bombay,
10,320 do. of Bengal,
and 15,000 do. of Madras,

Letters from Bombay lead us to believe that the supply of the season will not exceed 100,000 Bales from that, and 30,000 to 40,000 Bales from the other, side of India—and with this supply fair remunerating prices ought to be obtained—but already a want of confidence has manifested itself among the holders, and sales have been effected at various prices from 9 to 6 Taels per Picul.

The Hannah's good Cotton was sold at 9 Taels, and middling quality at Teals 7. 5 per picul. That by the Hormajee Bomanjee marks BT. and ST., with a few bales of DT. and B., were sold at 10 Taels China price, at two months, equal to about Tales 8. 4, seller's price. The purchasers had commenced selling again at 3 and 4 mace profit, when How-qua sold Company's old Cotton at Taels 10 to 9. 6, and 9. 4 per pecul; which has produced such a panic among the purchasers that Taels 7. 5, and are the highest offers now made for Cotton of the best quality.

The Company's Treasury has closed for bills on Bengal.

On the 10th the Select Committee issued a notice, declaring that it is not their intention to suspend British commerce with China, as previously announced, on the 1st of August; trade now goes on without interruption.

FORMOSA.

In the course of a recent perusal of Burney's "Chronological History of voyages and discoveries in the South Sea", I was much struck with the account which it contains of the establishment of the Dutch on the Island of Formosa; and, thinking it may prove interesting to your readers, I here present you with an abridgment of it.

A CONSTANT READER.

On the formation of the Dutch East India Company in 1602, one of their first objects was to contest with the Portuguese for the Molluccas and the China trade. They endeavoured to enter into treaties of commerce with the Chinese, and, on the ground of the indulgence shewn to the Portuguese in granting them the settlement of Macao, (A. D. 1557.) they demanded similar facilities for their trade, including the establishment of a *Comptoir* or Factory.

It is not necessary to detail the failure of an attack on Macao, by the Dutch in 1622 further than to say that the attempt afforded the Portuguese an excuse for the present fortifications; and the part taken by the Chinese in the defence, gave the Dutch sufficient cause of war with the Empire.

They therefore resolved to take possession of the *Ponghou* or Pescadores Islands, between Formosa and the continent, and, on the 5th of July, 1622, anchored off the principal of them named Pehou in a well enclosed bay with good bottom in 8 or 9 fathoms—where, the Chinese having no force capable of resistance, they immediately set about building a fort. To forward this, they condemned the crews of many Chinese vessels which fell into their hands, to labor at it's construction, whom they treated with extraordinary cruelty; for, of 1,500 workmen employed, it is related that 1,300 died "by misery more than by other causes, "not being allowed victuals sufficient for their "support, seldom more than half a pound of "rice per day." The Dutch justified this treatment as a retaliation for the ill usage experienced by those of their countrymen who had the misfortune to become prisoners to the Chinese, who were rigorously confined and kept upon small and bad diet on which it was not possible for them to subsist long: also that proposals had been made to the Chinese for a change of prisoners, and eighteen Chinamen had been offered for one Hollander, but the answer returned by the Chinese, was, that they would not consent to any exchange though a thousand should be offered for one.

The great uneasiness felt by the Chinese Government at the Dutch fixing themselves at the Ponghou Islands caused them willingly to enter into negotiation and to depart from their usual leisurely mode of proceeding. The Dutch Admiral sent three ships to Amoy with proposals for an accommodation of differences, which were transmitted to the Emperor; who, in return, sent an embassy to Pehou, with great promptitude, declaring his willingness to enter into a treaty of commerce with the Admiral; but it was required as a preliminary that he should withdraw from the Ponghou Islands, which being a part of the dominions of the Emperor, he could not, consistently with his dignity, treat of commerce with those, who, in defiance of his authority, kept possession of them. The Dutch were at the same time told that if they would quit the Ponghou Islands, they should be allowed to fortify themselves in Formosa. The Dutch Admiral and Council did not consider themselves at liberty to consent to this without instructions from Batavia and the conference having broken off without producing any agreement, they despatched eight ships to plunder and destroy along the coast of China. Each side nevertheless continued desirous of accommodation, and hostility proved no bar to negotiation, which occasionally produced short suspension, and, at length something like an amicable adjustment.

The Dutch Admiral still alleging the want of instructions from Batavia, the Chinese offered to despatch two junks to that port in order to obtain an answer; and they sailed laden with silks, under convoy of a Dutch ship. Further, to satisfy a most unreasonable demand of the Dutch, the Chinese Government, issued an order prohibiting the vessels of China from trading to Manila, against which as Spain and Portugal were at that time under one Sovereign, the Dutch likewise carried on hostilities.

The Junks, sailing against the monsoon, made a long passage and their return was retarded so much beyond the expected time, that the Chinese attributed the delay to design, and concluded the Dutch meant only to amuse them without having any serious intention to comply with their demand. In this belief, the Chinese trade with Manila was again opened; the Dutch seized the vessels employed in it, and hostilities recommenced.

In April, 1624, the Chinese made a desperate effort to expel the Dutch, built a fort within two leagues of them and collected an army of about fifteen thousand men, with numerous vessels, some of which were filled with stones for the purpose of being sunk to choke up the harbour occupied by the Dutch. Still, however, they held out proposals for peace and the Dutch seeing them so much in earnest to regain possession of the disputed islands, thought it prudent to consent to the terms offered. Towards the close of the year a peace was concluded, agreeably to which, the Dutch evacuated Pehou, and took possession of the harbour of Taywan, in the Western part of Formosa. By this treaty the Dutch obtained the liberty of commerce demanded with China; but it does not appear that the Chinese consented or that, at this time, any demand was made on them to lay restrictions on their trade with the Philippine Islands.

For the defence of their new establishment, the Dutch built a Fort and batteries named Fort Zealand, of which the remains are visible to this day; and, although less eligible as a naval station, than that which they had left, it was observed, on the other hand, that in lieu of barren rocks, like the Ponghou Isles, they had obtained a settlement in a fruitful country, inhabited by a quiet well disposed people.

Formosa, though considered an appendage of the Empire, appears to have been at this time looked on by the Chinese with comparative indifference; for, I observe that two years later, in 1626, the Spaniards took possession of, and fortified, the port of Kelang, at the north end of Formosa, for the protection of their trade, between Manila and China. It was afterwards taken from them, and possessed by the Dutch. Of this harbour a Chart has been lately published by Horsburgh from a survey by Capt. Parkyns of the *Merope*, who passed some time there, and considered it far superior to any part of the West coast, which it is dangerous to approach, owing to extensive banks of quicksand stretching out for a considerable distance into the sea.

The Dutch were not long destined to retain the splendid possession thus acquired. On the conquest of the Northern provinces of China by the present Tartar dynasty, in 1644, numerous Chinese emigrated to Formosa, who, in the first instance, were encouraged by the Dutch; but, towards the year 1650, appearances of danger, from these settlers, began to manifest themselves. In 1652 the Chinese peasantry took up arms against the Dutch. And finally, owing to gross mismanagement, internal dissension, and want of support from the supreme Government at Batavia, possession was wrested from them in 1662, by Koxinga the well known Chinese leader, who so long defended the provinces of Fo-kien, Quang-tong and Quang-se, against the conquering Tartars and who established himself in Formosa when no longer able to maintain a successful opposition on the continent.

Formosa resisted the attacks of the Dutch as well as of the Imperial Government of China, and continued independent till the year 1682, when the grandson of Koxinga yielded up possession to the Emperor Kang-hi, and went to reside at Peking.

It is almost superfluous to add that the Western part of Formosa, which alone is subject to China, is here spoken of; the Eastern part separated by a lofty range of mountains, is still in the occupation of the aboriginal inhabitants, of whom some particulars are related by the famous Polish voyager Benyowski, who passed some time among them.

The Chinese portion of the Island is very fertile in corn, and may be styled the granary of the comparatively barren province of Fokien.

THE RED ROVER.

We are requested to announce in our journal, that a sum of 655 dollars has been subscribed here, and is to be forwarded by the "Hannah" to Messrs Rundle and Bridge, in London, for the purpose of procuring a piece of plate: the following inscription, which is to be engraved upon it, will explain its object.

"To Captain William Clifton, Commander of the Barque "Red Rover," whose several successive voyages between the ports of Calcutta and Canton, unprecedented in the shortness of period within which they were performed, have afforded a rapid medium of communication, hitherto unknown, between the Indian and Chinese Empires,—this Cup is presented, by several members of the Foreign community in China, admirers of his ardent spirit of enterprize."

CHINA, 1st June 1831.

The subscriber's names, subjoined, include the majority of the E. I. Company's Factory, headed by the President, whose contribution is most liberal.—*Canton Register, 15th July.*

EUROPE.

SPECTATOR'S LIBRARY.

The second volume of the *Annual Retrospect of Public Affairs*, forming a portion of Dr. Lardner's "Cabinet Library," has just appeared. We have read it with attention; and are glad to find, that as the author approaches the real business of his book—for the first volume was a sort of hasty summary of previous affairs—he enters upon his narrative with freedom and energy. The object, in such a publication, was to give a clear and copious narrative of the course of public events for one year; recording the principal incidents in a general manner, and showing their dependence upon one another, with some development of the views of parties and the general spirit and tendency of the age. We are satisfied that this volume answers our notions of what it ought to be; and we wish that, with some slight and general introduction prefixed to it, it had stood alone.

That part of it which forms the history of the Belgic Revolution is an able historical and philosophical *precis*: we cannot deny it this praise, though we do not coincide in the author's view of parties, or sympathize with the spirit in which he writes of the Belgian cause. This spirit is too narrowly *English*. He looks upon De Potter as a kind of Hunt, and the movers in the Revolution as a parcel of discontented Radicals. It is true, that the more forward and turbulent leaders in a popular movement are rarely the best of men; but a popular cause is not to be judged by its most active agents. The mass generally moves by its *vis inertiæ*; and because certain individuals of no great weight are alone conspicuous, it does not follow that the cause is theirs, or that the people is their tool. The mass countenances: without being backed by the silent but understood force of public opinion, such individuals would fall to the ground instantly.

Besides, there is an inconsistency running through the whole of the writer's history of this

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revolution. He refers with indignation to the arbitrary and despotic manner in which Belgium was unholily joined with Holland, and sympathizes with the feelings of freemen on their being transferred like sheep to a salesman; and yet he cannot understand the reasonableness of their seizing the very first opportunity that presented itself of bursting the galling bonds.

With the reservation now stated, and speaking generally of this second volume, we should look in vain for a better history of the late eventful year.

The chapter on Poland has a present interest which recommends it to particular attention. The following extract shows how the Great Powers viewed the position of that country in 1814. It also seems to point out their duty in 1831, when, after seventeen years experience that "the political freedom of the Poles" has not been respected by the liberal Alexander—that the "national institutions which it was the intention of that Monarch to grant" are not granted—the "national existence" is staked upon the issue of a contest with Alexander's successor, maintained by the Poles at fearful odds.

"The great Powers of the Congress, before they proceeded to their allotments of territory, appointed a statistical commission to take an inventory of all the conquests which they had made from Napoleon; and consequently of all the spoils which they had to distribute among themselves, or restore to their former owners. They found that this inventory gave them 31,751,639 souls to dispose of, in Poland, Germany, the Netherlands, on the Rhine, and in Italy. It did not occur to them, that in destroying the tyrannical appropriations of the conqueror whom they had overthrown, they ought to have consulted the habits, feelings, and happiness of nations, by restoring them to liberty, and giving them the independent management of their own affairs.

"The British plenipotentiary, Lord Castlereagh, on this occasion at least showed himself the true representative of British feelings. He knew the abhorrence with which the different partitions of Poland had been viewed in this country; he knew the importance attached by English statesmen to this first great breach of international law; he knew the ardent desires expressed in Parliament, in society, and through the press, to see the independence of Poland restored, not only as an act of justice to that gallant people, but as a barrier against the encroachments of Russia on the West of Europe. He therefore demanded, in the name of England, that this celebrated kingdom should be re-established; and though on many other points at this congress he was either a mistaken or a lukewarm expounder of the national will, on this he appeared both its enlightened and zealous advocate. The archives of the Congress contain evidence of his perfect appreciation of the nature of the question, and his sincere desire to effect so great an act of justice, liberality, and policy. 'It was England's wish,' said his Lordship, 'to see some independent power established in Poland, as a separation between the three great empires of Europe.' His Lordship was supported by Prince Talleyrand, the French plenipotentiary; who observed with great justice, force, and truth, in a letter to Prince Metternich, dated December 19, 1814, 'that, of all the questions to be discussed at this Congress, he considered the affair of Poland as incomparably the most important to the interests of Europe, if there be any chance that that nation, so worthy of regard for its antiquity, its valour, its misfortunes, and the services which it has formerly rendered to Europe, might be restored to complete independence. The partition which destroyed its existence was the prelude, in some measure the cause, perhaps even to a certain extent the apology, for the subsequent commotions to which Europe has been exposed.' The Austrian Government was so far from wishing to see the Grand Duchy either again partitioned or united with Russia, that it was willing to surrender even a portion of its own territory to establish it into an independent kingdom. On the other hand, the Emperor of Russia, though he had previously founded the Holy Alliance, from which fighting for territorial aggrandisement was excluded, insisted that the duchy should be united with his empire, and opposed the restoration of Poland under an independent dynasty of its own. Unhappily, the troops of his Imperial Majesty at that time occupied the territory in dispute; and his power had been too well proved in the war which had just terminated, to render it advisable to recommence hostilities to drive them out, even for the most righteous of all objects. By an adroitness and finesse of which he possessed so large a share, the Emperor not only contrived to defeat the expressed wishes of England and France, but to make the Poles themselves accomplices in their own continued subjugation. He had announced, more than two years before, his intention of forming a Kingdom of Poland, dependent on Russia, as one of the means of gaining the zealous support of the Poles against Napoleon, and had even given orders to draw up a constitution for the Polish provinces which had been incorporated with his empire. These promises he still continued to repeat to the most distinguished Polish patriots—among the rest, to the illustrious Kosciuszko himself—and by that means gained their confidence. They would thus have all that they desired, or could hope to attain—a national existence and a free constitution. The Poles of the Duchy of Warsaw easily believed in engagements so solemnly made and so frequently repeated to their brethren of the dismembered provinces; and when a prospect arose that Europe might not acquiesce in the pretensions of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine, in order to continue the delusion, addressed them, in the name of his brother, as their protector and their friend. His Imperial Highness hurried from the Congress of Vienna to Warsaw, and, in a proclamation published the 11th of December, called upon the Poles 'to rally round the standard of their august protector, to arm for the defence of their country and the *preservation of their political existence.*' The utmost that could be done by the British and French plenipotentiaries in this state of things, without incurring the dangers and expense of a new war, was to enter a solemn protest in favour of Poland, and to engage the emperor of Russia, who then professed liberal sentiments, to respect the national existence and political freedom of the Poles. His Lordship earnestly requested the Sovereigns, on whom the fate of Poland depended, not 'to leave Vienna till they pledged themselves that the Poles in their respective dominions, under whatever form of government they might think proper to place them, should still be treated as Poles.'

"The Sovereigns in question readily concurred in these views. The Emperor Alexander declared, that he considered that 'no power could guarantee the universal repose of Europe, like that principle of cohesion which arises from the attachment of a people for their native land, and from their consciousness of wellbeing; and that such were the bonds by which he hoped to attach the Poles placed under his government to his empire.' The Government of Prussia made a similar engagement; and the Emperor of Austria, more liberal than his two imperial and royal fellowpartitioners on this occasion, declared the 're-establishment of Poland as an independent state, with a national representation of its own, would have accomplished all his wishes; and that he would have been willing to make the greatest sacrifices to promote the restoration of that ancient and beneficial arrangement.' His Imperial Majesty added, 'that he concurred with the liberal views of the Emperor Alexander, and approved of the *national institutions which it was the intention of that monarch to grant to the Polish nation.*'"

We are tempted to give another extract from the *Retrospect*, for its vigorous handling of our home politics. First we have a rapid but distinct sketch of the state of parties at the meeting of Parliament in October last.

"The state of political parties at the opening of the new Parliament, it is difficult to describe or to classify. The settlement of the Catholic question by the Ministry, with the assistance of the Whigs, and against the views and remonstrances of a great portion of the Tories, who had usually supported them, had broken to pieces the former cast of parties, and no definite arrangement of the scattered fragments had yet been formed. The latter could not be immediately brought back to the Government and rallied round it, as on any slight or temporary estrangement. The pride of some had been too deeply wounded by the desertion of their leaders—by the betrayal of their confidence—and the preservation of the secret of the intended change, till the Minister brought the enemy into the camp. The habitual associations of others had been too rudely torn asunder by striking the flag of intolerance, which had so long waved over their heads in Parliamentary majorities and party festivities. And, perhaps, the better feelings and more solemn convictions of a large body of them had been alarmed at dangerous concessions—which they ascribed to fear; or at an apparent surrender of principles—which they attributed to interested apostacy. It was therefore known that this party would still maintain that hostility to the Ministers which had been produced by their former differences. Some of them had approached nearer the popular cause, and others had actually declared themselves Reformers, in consequence of their treatment by the Administration, and the adoption of measures by Parliament which they deemed so pernicious. In finding an additional argument for Reform in the conduct of the House of Commons on this occasion, they agreed with a great body of the public; for it cannot be denied, that if the measure had been less unequivocally good or had been less illustrated by repeated discussion, the bold stratagems and profound secrecy, so inconsistent with the open course of a representative government, which had been employed, and the rapid change of a minority into a majority at the dictation of a Minister, would have rendered it one of the most dangerous and discreditable projects ever carried through the Legislature, and consequently have furnished the strongest arguments for a change in the representation. On the other hand, the party who had supported the Government in passing the Catholic Bill had subsequently been treated with too much coldness and suspicion by the Ministers to remain their firm allies. The Whigs had allowed them to go on by sufferance; they had expected a call to aid them, but had been disappointed; they hoped during the lifetime of the late King for some attempt at amalgamation, but without much confidence that it would succeed, owing to the prejudices which his Majesty was known to entertain against their leaders. The new reign, under which these prejudices did not exist, presented another opportunity of effecting a coalition of parties; but still no *desire* of sharing office with their rivals was manifested by the noble Duke at the head of the Administration and his colleagues. Seeing, then, that his Grace meant to remain in power and to rule alone under the new Sovereign as under the last, without any change of system or any mixture of party, they began to declare loudly their dissatisfaction."

Then there is an animated account of the breaking up of the Duke of Wellington's Cabinet and the appointment of Earl Grey's. The author is severe, but we do not say unjust to Lord Brougham.

"The formation of the Ministry, expeditious as it was, was said to have been embarrassed and delayed by the conduct of the chief Opposition leader in the House of Commons, who had overturned the previous Cabinet. Desirous of place, but equally desirous of the reputation of despising it; devoured with the flames of ambition, but covering his ambition with the veil of self-denial; resolved to have the highest prize in his profession or none, and yet allowing it to be supposed that he would decline it if offered; formidable to his friends by his reputed indiscretion, and more formidable to his enemies by the activity of his talents, almost equally dangerous to be obliged or to be neglected; indulging in the wanton caprice of a power which he knew was now necessary to any Ministerial arrangement, and yet shrinking from a declaration of his own claims to preferment—he rendered doubtful for some days the success of Lord Grey's Ministerial negotiations. His friends admitted his importance to the extent of doing nothing without his concurrence, because his opposition might be dangerous to the stability of their structure; but they could not at first consent to place him on its highest pinnacle, because he would present too broad a mark for their enemies to fire at. In pretending to weigh the representation of Yorkshire against the Great Seal, he only resolved to retain the former because he was not pressed to take the latter; and employed the menace of a Reform in the House of Commons, to stimulate the Premier to call him out of it. His irresistible energy in exposing the last Ministry, in Parliament, at public meetings, and through the press, had, combined with events, been one of the chief causes of their overthrow; and it was concluded that no other Ministry could withstand his opposition. The alleged defects of his character, as regarded judgment, steadiness, or profound knowledge of his profession, were properly appreciated by every body: but the energy and capacity of his mind were traced in such a wide range of action—he had done so much in diffusing education, encouraging science, pressing legal reform, and defending the rights and liberties of his fellow citizens—his name was so often seen in connexion with literature, politics, forensic and Parliamentary eloquence—he was so universally feared or admired for the withering power of his sarcasm, and the overwhelming force of his declamation—and by all these means he had acquired so great a popularity, that no set of Ministers, coming in on popular principles, could dispense with his aid, or encounter his hostility. As soon as he was offered and had accepted the seals, the Cabinet was formed. In three hours after Lord Grey and his colleagues had had their nominations formally sanctioned by his Majesty, his Lordship made a speech in the House of Peers, in which he declared that the principles of his *government* should be economy and retrenchment at home, non-intervention with the internal affairs of other states, and a reform in the Commons House of Parliament. The announcement of principles so opposite to those hitherto acted upon, produced the happiest effect on the temper of the nation. Satisfaction and confidence everywhere succeeded to suspicion, discontent, and alarm. All parties seemed disposed to give the new Cabinet credit for their good intentions, and waited with impatience but without distrust—for the development of their plans."—*Spectator, May* 21.

MISCELLANEA.

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS IN MOROCCO—Accounts received at Gibraltar from Tangier, state that an insurrection had broke out in Mequinez. The troops under the command of the Emperor's nephew, who had been sent to occupy the province of Tremeyen, in the Algerine territory, having disgusted the inhabitants by their exorbitant exactions, the Emperor had recalled them to Mequinez; there gratifications were given to the army—the household troops receiving three dollars, and those that had been recalled only two. A revolt ensued, which threatened the lives of the Emperor and his Minister; the former had been shut up three days in his palace, when the accounts came away. We have not heard what kind of constitutional reform the expeditionary troops proposed. From the ground of discontent we rather suspect they are bit-by-bit men.

WHALE FISHERY. The Americans commenced the whale-fishery in 1690, and for about fifty years found on ample supply of of fish on their own shores. But the whale having abandoned them, the American navigators entered with extraordinary ardour into the fisheries carried on in the Northern and Southern oceans. From 1771 to 1775, Massachusetts employed annually 183 vessels, carrying 13,820 tons, in the former, and 121 vessels, carrying 14,026 tons, in the latter.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

RATIONAL FAMILY PRIDE.—A family is sometimes proud of their descent from a border chief a profligate courtier, or buccaneering admiral, provided he received a patent of nobility from a semibarbarous king four or five centuries ago; and the sentiment of conscious dignity is not abated, although there should have been knaves, fools, halt, blind, and insane individuals, in profuse abundance, in the line of descent. This results from Self esteem and Veneration acting blindly, and in a manner disavowed by reason. The admiration of ancestry is a natural feeling; the just direction of it is different from the foregoing. The transmission of a fine figure, of high health of powerful moral and intellectual organs through successive generations, would be a proof of the race possessing real natural superiority. It would be highly advantageous to obtain an alliance in marriage with such a family, because these qualities descend; and such a family ought to be jealous not to unite their blood with inferior streams because this would deteriorate their future descendants, and bring them down from their high condition. If family pride took this direction, the peasant and peer might be equally proud of a long line of virtuous ancestors, and the race would be improved.—*Phrenological, Journal*, No. 28.

HOW WOULD A REFORMED PARLIAMENT EFFECT THE INTERESTS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH? This question is put by a correspondent of the *Christian Observer* for May: and after remarking that the Established Church is not "in that state of spiritual efficiency which would command to a due extent the affections and suffrages of the people; that patronage is too generally distributed according to Parliamentary interest rather than to sound piety; that pluralities and non-residences, and a variety of venal interests, are nourished by the corruptions of Parliament," the editor goes on to say—"Our view is, that under a Reformed Parliament the admiration of our national Ecclesiastical Establishment will undergo a severe ordeal; but that the issue will be, if the clergy are faithful to their high trust, to make it more popular, more spiritual, and more useful. It may come to be less looked to as a sinecure provision for young men who have no taste for its duties; but we think too highly of the claims of our Church, and its powerful hold upon the best affections of the country, to fear that a Parliament chosen by the large majority of respectable housekeepers, would wish for more than its rectification, or would plot its extinction" And again, "Wherever there is a pious, zealous, and affectionate pastor, the Church, we are persuaded, is in no danger. The people only ask to have a pious, active, resident, fairly-paid clergyman in every parish."

A PROLIFIC RACE.—At Hatfield Bread Oak, seven ladies, within the last twelve months, blessed their lords with twins. A short time since, application was made by the inhabitants of that place to the Postmaster-General for some further accommodation in the delivery of their letters; the apology for non-compliance was, fewness of population. The ladies, it appears, have undertaken to remove this obstacle.—*Essex Herald.*

DISPUTED WILL.—In a case that came before the Prerogative Court this week, a strange picture of human depravity was laid open. The party whom it was wished to prove incapable of devising her property was a Mrs. Morris, of Horselydown. Though born a gentlewoman, connected by blood with the Newtons of Grantham, proud of her ancestry, and in possession of a splendid fortune, she is described as courting the society of the vilest prostitutes habitually using the most disgusting and blasphemous language, luxuriating in the impurest images, accustoming herself to the filthiest habits, and addicted to the lowest species of intoxication and sensuality. One of the witnesses stated that "she was a most dreadful woman, if, indeed, she was a woman." She died a widow, and her marriage was not her least curious act. She went out one morning to go to market with her basket, and met Mr. Morris. He asked her if she was going to town? She said Yes; and they proceeded together. On the road, Mr. Morris asked if she had ever seen a marriage, and she replied, no; he promised to show her one. On arriving in Cheapside, they went into church, and she asked where the parties were? Morris replied, "We are the parties—I have got the ring, and all is prepared." "Well," said the deceased "if it must be so—it must be so." She had never seen Mr. Morris but a few days previously.

GROWTH OF MERCY.—In seven years, ending in 1756, there were 428 capital convictions in London and Middlesex; 306 were executed. When George III. began to reign, one half the convicted suffered death. In the reign of William IV. the proportion of the sufferers to the amount of conviction is as one to eleven. In the reign of Henry VIII., 2000 was not above the number of victims sacrificed in yearly holocaust to the sanguinary fiend, capital punishment. And even as late as the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assize for associating with gipsies.

THE EX-DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.—The ex-Duke of Brunswick, finding a constitutional government excessively unpleasant to live under has left Paris to find congenial society at Madrid. His habits were of a very unprincely and undignified nature. He passed the greater part of the day smoking in his apartment, and the greater part of the night playing for crown stakes at the salons. His hosts were happy to see the last of him, and had great difficulty in obtaining payment.

PRECAUTION AGAINST CHOLERA.—The *Gazette* of last night declares that all vessels coming to England or its islands from any port in the Baltic or Cattegatte shall, in future, perform quarantine, unless they be provided with clean bills of health from the port which they shall have sailed from.

HAMPTON COURT RACES.—These races, which took place this week, were numerously and not unfashionably attended. His Majesty was expected on Wednesday—on what [illegible] we do not know. He did not ap[illegible]

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